

(ii) a second antibody which is capable of specifically binding to a second binding site on the antigen, wherein the second antibody is free,

thereby forming, when the antigen is present in the sample, an agglutinate comprising the first antibody, the antigen, and the second antibody; followed by

(b) optically measuring the amount of the agglutinate formed in (a); followed by

(c) correlating the amount of agglutinate formed with the amount of the antigen in the sample,

wherein the antigen is apoprotein B, HbA<sub>1</sub>C, serum amyloid A protein, or thrombin-antithrombin III complex.

21. (Amended Four Times) An agglutination immunoassay for detecting an antigen in a sample, comprising:

(a) sequentially contacting the sample with

(i) a first antibody which is capable of specifically binding to a first binding site on the antigen, wherein the first antibody is free, and then

(ii) a second antibody which is capable of specifically binding to a second binding site on the antigen, wherein the second antibody is immobilized on an insoluble carrier,

thereby forming, when the antigen is present in the sample, an agglutinate comprising the first antibody, the antigen, and the second antibody; followed by

(b) optically measuring the amount of the agglutinate formed in (a); followed by

(c) correlating the amount of agglutinate formed with the amount of the antigen in the sample,

wherein the antigen is apoprotein B, HbA<sub>1</sub>C, serum amyloid A protein, or thrombin-antithrombin III complex.--